

REMARKS

Claims 1- 6, 8-14 and 21-25 currently remain in this application. Claim 7 has been cancelled, claim 9 has been amended, claims 15-20 have been withdrawn, and claims 21-25 are newly added claims.

Claims 1-8 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 as being anticipated by Clem. Rejection of a claim under 35 U.S.C. 102 is justified only when each of the inventive elements in that claim is disclosed in one reference. Clem does not disclose every inventive element in independent claim 1, and hence it is believed that the Examiner's rejection of claim 1 and the claims dependent therefrom is not justified and hence should be reversed. Claim 1 contains many constituent elements, one of which relates to the elastic property of the lead lines. As can be understood from the disclosure, it is of paramount importance that the lead lines according to this invention be elastic and hence this requirement is clearly stated as a limitation in claim 1. Clem does not say anything about the elastic or non-elastic nature of the lead lines to be used.

Regarding claims 3 and 8, it should be noted that Clem's lead lines are not bent in a semicircular form even approximately. Clem's lead lines are twisted in a spiral manner. A spiral and a semi-circle are different geometrical configurations. A spiral line does not anticipate any semicircular line. Thus, Clem does not predicate the Examiner's rejection of claims 1-8 even on the ground of obviousness, much less on the ground of anticipation.

Claims 9-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Clem in view of Hofsass or McBride. In part in view of the Examiner's reasons for rejection, independent claim 9 has been herein amended to more clearly say how the planar leads are twisted. As supported by Fig. 7, the sensor indicated by numeral 51 is characterized as having planar leads which are each twisted by 90 degrees in the middle such that their top parts are opposite to each other but their bottom parts are parallel not in the sense of being opposite to each other but in the sense of being coplanar, as clearly shown in Fig. 7. Hofsass and McBride disclose leads which have planar parts but these planar parts are not twisted in the way claim 9 is now limited.

New independent claim 21 and new claims 22-25 dependent therefrom are herein introduced. These newly introduced claims are characterized as including the limitation that the kinked parts 15a and 16a as shown in Fig. 3 are not covered by the electrically insulating cover 17a and 17b which covers only the element 12 and the top portions of the lead lines. This limitation is important because the kinked parts are provided so as to make it easier to securely

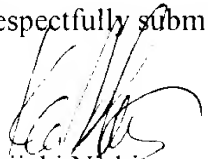
mount the sensor to a circuit board, as shown in Fig. 4. Clem's spirally twisted lead lines are twisting inside the cover. Forming the kinked parts outside the insulating cover according to the present invention is not a mere matter of design choice but for the specific purpose of making it easier to mount the sensor in the way shown in Fig. 4.

It is therefore believed that the instant amendment is totally responsive to the Office Action and hence that the application is now in condition for allowance.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the claims section by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made."



Respectfully submitted,


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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 9 has been amended as follows:

9. (Amended) A temperature sensor comprising:
a temperature sensing element having electrodes on mutually oppositely facing main surfaces thereof; and
a pair of elongated electrically conductive planar lead terminals each having a top end part and a bottom end part opposite each other and being twisted, the top end parts of said pair facing each other with a gap therebetween, the bottom end parts of said pair being parallel to each other and twisted by 90 degrees from said top parts, said temperature sensing element being sandwiched between said top end parts in said gap, each of said top end parts being electrically connected to a corresponding one of said electrodes.